MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....H. R. BRIGHTMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
8:00 A. M. (for Freeport).....	.....	.....
10:30 A. M.....	12:30 P. M.....	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.....	12:15 A. M.....	2:00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

7:25 A. M.....	9:35 A. M.....	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.....	3:35 P. M.....	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:00 A. M.....	11:50 P. M.....	8:00 A. M.
4:45 P. M.....	6:15 P. M.....	3:45 P. M.
5:00 P. M.....	.....	.....

MILWAUKEE & MADISON.

7:35 A. M.....	9:35 A. M.....	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.....	3:35 P. M.....	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:40 P. M.....	11:25 A. M.....	3:45 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

12:00 M.....	2:30 A. M.....	11:00 A. M.
9:00 P. M.....	12:00 M.....	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Cleveland leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The Steamer Traveller will leave Johnson & Olmsted's dock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of ocean steamers have one every day from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

The Grain Trade.

Another advance of 2 to 3c took place in wheat yesterday, and the market closed firmly at the improved quotations. The demand for flour continues active, and sales indicate an improvement of 10a15c in prices. Receipts, including flour, amounted to nearly sixty-two thousand bushels, and shipments about eighty thousand bushels. The telegraph reports an advance of 5c in flour and 1c in wheat at New York; Buffalo market, quiet, but firmer.

THE PRESENT CANVASS gives occasion for much editorial wit. The following pointed paragraphs from the *News* of yesterday, if not equal to PRENTICE in his best humor, will at least cause as broad a smile as the happiest efforts of the wit and wisdom man:

RANDALL reminds us of the deaf and dumb mutes at Delavan. He talks a great deal *without saying anything.*

"*Deaf and dumb mutes*" is pretty good.—The following would not disgrace the Madison *Patriot*:

NO SUCH THING.—A prominent business man of this city, yesterday listened that Randall was drunk when he made his speech at Janesville, slandering Milwaukee.

Speaking of the "discussion," it developes the following pertinent truth without any poetry:

The public know whether our reports are correct or not, far better than the *Free Democrat* can inform them.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska City *News* gives the returns of the election in that Territory for Delegate in Congress, from 17 counties, which show a majority of 205 for EASTBROOK, the Democratic candidate. This does not comprise the whole voting population of the Territory, though we presume it is enough for practical purposes. We compare the vote with that of 1857, when there were three Democrats and one Republican in the field for Delegate:

	MAJORITIES. 1859.		1857.	
Counties	Daily.	Eastbrook, Repub.	Repub.	Dem.
Burt	50	....	....	51
Cass	200	....	200	....
Cedar	....	150	....	7
Dakota	....	94	....	479
Dodge	70	....	....	102
Douglas	....	160	....	656
Hall and Buffalo	....	150		were counties
Nemaha	100	....	....	419
Pawnee, Jons'n, Clay	150	....	....	137
Platte	....	60		no return.
Richardson and Otero	....	100	....	903
Sarpy	....	20	....	451
Washington	27	....	109	....
Total	547	752	900	3473
Democratic majorities	....	205	....	3104
Republican gain	2599			

A SYRACUSE MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.—The Cleveland *Herald* brings us an account of a $6,000 forgery with a long account of the operations of the forger who two years ago was a heavy dealer in groceries in Syracuse. He was carrying on business at a good rate, and appeared to have plenty of money. This went on for some time until suspicions were excited, and the discovery was made that HALL had been obtaining money on his notes, the endorsements on which were forged. Before an arrest could be made, HALL fled the city, and for a time evaded pursuit, but was shortly after arrested at Albany, and taken to Utica where he was confined in jail, but managed to escape and nothing more was heard of him until lately. At the time of his flight from Syracuse the forgeries discovered amounted to over six thousand dollars. A few days since information was received that HALL was reported to have spent part of the intermediate time at Pike's Peak, and that he was expected to return from there to that city on Saturday, the 15th inst.

The information proved correct and the forger was arrested by officer BURLISON immediately on arriving in Cleveland.

POLITICAL.—An Indianapolis correspondent of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* says that Gov. WILLARD has gone on a tour to the Wabash, for the express purpose of so shaping the delegates to the Democratic State Convention as to secure an anti-DOUGLAS representation at Charleston.

The city of Savannah, Georgia, having suffered from the corruptions of the Democratic party in power, till forbearance ceased to be a virtue, has just been undergoing the experiment of a revolution. The result has been a complete triumph of the reform party. The vote for Mayor stood:

For Arnold, Reform Ticket	952
For Turner, Democratic ticket	526
Reform majority	426

RUNNING HORSE RAILROADS ON SUNDAY.—Pending the excitement elsewhere, the stockholders of one of the Horse Railroads in Philadelphia met last Tuesday, and after some speechifying, voted on the propriety of "to run or not to run" on Sunday with the following result:

Against the running of the cars	2,953
In favor of the running of the cars	....

The Chairman then declared the vote to be unanimous against the proposition to run the cars upon Sunday, and the meeting adjourned.

BANK OF ALBANY.—Under this caption a Bank of issue has been organized at Albany. F. A. SCOFIELD, President, W. GOULD, Cashier. The *Times*, from which we get our information, speaks in high terms of the managers.

ACCIDENT—DISPLAY OF FORTITUDE.—A little son of Mr. George Dwyer, aged about 4 years, received a kick yesterday from a horse, which laid his face open and inflicted a severe, though we are glad to learn, not dangerous wound. No bones were broken, and the brave little fellow, on seeing the distress of his mother, very considerately told her that "it would be all right in the morning."—*Manitowoc Tribune.*

THE NORTH STAR says that about four years ago a boot and shoe house somewhere in Maine shipped to a firm in Hudson, a box of boots and shoes which only arrived on the 10th inst., direct from Galena.

THE CITY.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows:

	A.M.	P.M.
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Rev.		
cor. Mason and Jefferson sts.....	10½	7½
Free Church of St. Paul, Rev. J. C. Richmond, cor. Jackson and Martin sts.....	10½	7
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Keene, 5th Ward.....	10½	7½
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Marshall street, Spring Hill.....	10½	7½
Free Church of the Atonement, Episcopal, corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets, Rev. H. W. Spaulding.....	10½	3½
Episcopal Mission to Germans, Rev. T. B. Pendleton, Missionary, Third street, (West side of the river, opposite Clour Mill).....	10½	.....
First Presbyterian, Rev. S. G. Spear, corner Milwaukee and Juneau sts.....	10½	7½
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, corner Milwaukee and Martin streets.....	10½	3
Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Hanover and Park sts., Fifth Ward, Rev. S. Day, Pastor.....	10½	7½
Plymouth Congregational, Rev. ..... corner Milwaukee and Oneida sts.....	10½	7½
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. De Loe Love, corner Spring and Sixth sts.....	10½	3
Welsh Congregational Church, Rev. J. Perry, corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets.....	10½	7½
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. J. M. Walker,	10½	7½
Summer Old M. E. Church, corner Van Buren and Biddle sts., Rev. E. Goodell, D. D.	10½	7½
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. A. C. Manwell,	10½	7½
Fifth Street M. E. Church, (German,) Rev. ..... tween Prairie and Tamarack streets, P. Hinnore, Pastor.....	10½	7½
Welsh Calvinist Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren streets.....	10½	.....
First Baptist, Rev. Dr. Pryor, corner Milwaukee and Wisconsin Streets.....	10½	7½
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore, between 3d and 4th sts.....	10½	7½
German Baptist Church, Armonia, Rev. ..... Edward Grimm, 4th street.....	10½	3
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, near Court House.....	10½	3
St. Paul's, Cathedic, Rev. F. X. Dutloen, 2nd street.....	10½	3
St. Mary's Catholic, German, Rev. Dr. F. Salzbauer, corner Main and Biddle sts.....	10	3
Trinity, Catholic, German, Rev. Joseph Salzer, 5th Ward.....	10	3
St. Joseph Church, Catholic, Rev. H. Holzhauer, Pastor, 6th Ward.....	10	3
Evan, Lutheran, German, Rev. A. Mühlenberg, 30th st.....	10½	2
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Bosch, between Ninth and Tenth sts.....	9½	2&7
Holland Presbyterian, Rev. ..... Van Doren, corner of Walnut and Eighteenth streets, 8th Ward.....	9½	2
German Baptist Church, Cathedral, Rev. Theodore Uhrlicht, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets.....	10½	3
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. ..... Schele, cor. Reed and Scott sts, 5th Ward	10	
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lapham's, between Second and Third Avenues, 8th Ward, Rev. H. L. Fallenzig	10	2
Church of the Redeemer, Unitarian, Rev. N. A. Staples, Cass st., between Martin and Division streets.....	10½	7½

The Discussion at Albany Hall.

At an early hour last evening Albany Hall was "jammed" by an anxious crowd to hear the discussion between RANDALL and HOBART. At half-past seven Gov. RANDALL was introduced and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We commence our meeting again this evening as though we had had none last night, and we propose to discuss the great issues between the national parties now before the country. Mr. HOBART and myself agree in many things, and in a few things we disagree. We don't disagree as to the DARSTOW brands—the time the government of Wisconsin was bought and sold—but we disagree about Judge MILLER'S Court. The national question at issue between us is that of the extension of slavery. I don't believe in Squatter Sovereignty as it is upheld by the Democratic party, and I propose while on this subject of slavery to read to you the opinion of some of our most eminent men, to show in what estimation the subject was held by them.

Here the speaker read the following extracts.

I hope it will not be conceived from these observations that it is my wish to fill the unhappy people who are the subject of this letter, in slavery. I can only say, that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see some plan adopted for the *abolition* of it; but there is only one proper and effectual method by which it can be accomplished, and that is by the legislative authority; *and this, unless in my sufferage will go, shall not be wanting.*—*Washington to Robert Morris.*

The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man.—*James Madison.*

Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North, who rises here to defend slavery on principle.—*John Randolph, of Virginia.*

So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage.—*Henry Clay.*

I have made up my mind for one, that under no circumstances will I consent to the extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives.—*Webster*, 1848.

At the time of the formation of the constitution, slavery was regarded as local and as to be restricted within the bounds it then was. Now, it has been discovered that those old fathers who made the constitution did not understand what they were making or what they were doing, or the power of the instrument under which they existed. JAMES BUCHANAN held that slavery travels under the constitution into the territories—but on the other hand the Democracy of the North think the better way is to leave the people of the territories to choose for themselves. The Republicans believe the proper way is to block up that way and keep it where it is. (Here Mr. RANDALL read a couple of extracts from Southern papers, deprecating free institutions, free schools, &c.)

We might multiply these extracts to show you how this institution of slavery degrades not only the slave, but the white man; such is the character of the institution which JAMES BUCHANAN says travels into the territories under the Constitution.

Here the speaker defined the platform and principles of the Republican party. We believe, as Republicans, that slavery is WRONG, and ought not to be extended; we believe that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the territories. I do not believe it is right to indict slavery upon a people, even if the majority wish it, because it is no less a wrong because the minority are sufferers. If the majority of our citizens were Irishmen, and wished to enslave the Germans, what would our German friends think of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, or if the Germans were in the majority, and should make slaves of the Irish, and compel them to do service and labor, unrequited. I don't believe, if the majority have the power, they have the right to oppress the minority. I believe all classes should be protected equally, one as well as the other.

We believe that slavery is extended far enough, and wherever it has extended it has been by Popular Sovereignty.

Our friend here says Congress has extended slavery; for a number of years, Congress has been Democratic, and if it has been extended, it was therefore by Democracy. We, as Republicans, object to the extension of slavery anywhere.

The early settlers of Kansas went into that country, carrying their slaves with them and moulding the character of the State, and it became a slave State; so in Kentucky, so in Texas, in spite of the Mexican laws, and so everywhere, where slavery has gone and grown up, it was by the early settlers, and thus slave States were added to the Union. To this we are opposed. We can't understand how you can keep slavery out, any better than by passing a law to keep it out. But our friend here has a better way. Let me illustrate his Squatter Sovereignty: A farmer has a fine field of corn, and his neighbor who owns a number of cows, lets down the fence so that the cattle can enter. The farmer remonstrates, "Your cattle will trample and injure my corn."

"Oh, no!" the other says, "I wish to establish a principle here that these things will regulate themselves."

It was prophesied all over the land before James Buchanan was elected, that his power would be used to extend the area of slavery. Now, my friend, what slave code has been established? What slave states have been admitted? I will not say there has been any admitted—but, my friends, all the power of Mr. B. has been exerted to make Kansas a slave state, under the Lecompton Constitution. The barrier that was erected to prevent the extension of slavery has been broken down—do you call that nothing?

How is it the Democrats, who, ten years ago, approved of slavery in the District of Columbia—how is it they do not abolish it when they assert Congress has supreme power? Why do they not abolish it by Popular Sovereignty? Why not let the people there say whether they will have it or not? Oh, no, Congress has power only for the *extension* of slavery.

This is a question rising far above party; it is a question whether you will see the power of the government exercised for its legitimate purpose of RIGHT or not. As I must divide my time upon several questions, I propose to say a few words upon Judge Miller's court. I have the highest respect for Judge Miller and wish to speak only of the *character* of that court. I feel the great wrong there is in arraying the people of Milwaukee against the people of the country. The prosperity of the country is identified with the prosperity of the city and the prosperity of the city with that of the country. I feel the importance of Milwaukee, and know the position she occupies. I came here nineteen years ago, and have seen her grow in prosperity, stretching out her arms to all parts of the tributary State, and sending her ships in countless directions, and it is unlikely that I should seek to injure her character or prosperity as has been represented. I repeat no story here that I would not elsewhere. I have no set of opinions for each locality. My friend last night, in extolling this beautiful city, used a figure which suited the occasion—he spoke of the city as the head, and what affected the head affected the whole body—let me also use that figure, and when the head or body is sick let the remedy be applied.

Here sits Milwaukee, the proudest jewel in the growing ornaments of the State, and I who expect to come here when my term expires—perhaps soon—should be the last to injure or defame her. But there are some things in which she is lacking and I am bold to say before her people what I would say elsewhere. One thing is the course of some of your newspapers which have not been just towards other parts of the State. If we want to rectify evils we must look at them, not cover them up. You want manufactories, looming factories, in Milwaukee. It ought to be a manufacturing city. But that requires capital, wealth. I would like to ask you if there is any man who can afford to pay 50 per cent for means to manufacture.—(Cries of No.) Can he pay 25 per cent?—(No.) (The speaker spoke at some length on this subject and was greeted with loud applause.)

Now I propose to repeat to you what I said at Janesville and what any man will say who has the boldness, of Judge MILLER'S Court. Instead of advising the people to go to Chicago to buy goods, I said the people of Chicago had an advantage over our own people in collecting their money by means of this court. A man has a nice little stock of $1,000 worth of goods which he disposes of through the country and owes $600 in Chicago or New York; the outsider may come in here and garnishee this man's money before he can collect his due.

You recollect the stories of plague-stricken cities—how the cart went round to carry out the dead, and the crape was hung on the doors. In the time of a crisis, you may remember here the crape on the doors of the merchants, and the officer's cart passing thro' the street. It is not wrong that there should be a process by which to collect honest debts, but it is wrong that foreigners should be able to come in here and collect debts, while our citizens are unable to recover their own. It is owing to the peculiar organization of this Court—there is no appeal. When the amount is under $200, there is no appeal; it is like an edict of the Czar of Russia.

There are other evils attending this Court, and the people in the country feel them as much as Milwaukee, and we propose, if we ever get the power, to re-organize, and do away with the inequalities.

The speaker then made a few personal remarks. He stated that he had no concealments to make—no subterfuge. He wanted the people of Milwaukee to see him just as he was, to weigh what he said well, and if he was wrong, it was the duty of them who knew it to vote for HOBART.

Here the time was up, and he gave place to that gentleman.

Mr. HOBART had learned for the first time that there was any difference of opinion between them (the speakers) in regard to the "Circuit" (District) Court. The Democratic party never objected to that court. Judge MILLER had no objection to any improvements. He, the Judge, administered the laws as he found them. Here Gov. RANDALL reminded the speaker that he had said nothing about Judge MILLER, but the Court, and Mr. HOBART left the subject, and stated that at Janesville he had understood his friend, Gov. RANDALL, to say that the Chicago merchants could sell goods cheaper owing to the facilities afforded them by the "Circuit" (U. S. District) Court. (Gov. RANDALL reminded him that he had said no such thing, and Mr. HOBART left this point with much grace.

He denied being a Know-Nothing, which particularly pleased a few Democratic men in the front seats, who wanted to cheer—and he supposed his friend (Gov. RANDALL) could tell more about the organization than he could. He then gave himself up to an examination of the State expenses, and from certain figures held in his hand made out that the Republicans had failed in their efforts at retrenchment and reform, because the expenditures had been greater during RANDALL'S Administration than before. The Governor's pin money was a great evil; the Constitution fixed his salary at $1200, and $750 had been added unconstitutionally.—He believed it was as much a violation of the Constitution as the office of Bank (State) Comptroller, which his own Court had pronounced illegal. The system of government at Madison had been one of extravagance. He knew of no retrenchment—had heard of no reforms. He reviewed the question of the majority exercising power and said: All power is safe in the hands of the majority, we fought under that theory and will again, if we have no other acting living power in this country but the will of the majority. We advocate it on the 4th of July, and I am surprised that my friend, who is somewhat prolific in 4th of July orations should have taken the ground he has. If he had heard his friend's doctrine in Austria he would have pronounced it sound. But his friend was not sound on his own principle. If slavery had been extended it had been done by the majority, it was not extended by squatter sovereignty. When it went to Tennessee it went under cover of law. The squatter of this country is not by instinct a slaveholder, and as to Congress, one half who went there expected to become President and the other half went to drink wine and spend the people's money. Were these the men to form a cordon for the restriction of this thing!

If the Squatters of Virginia had had their own way the strong arm of England and New England Rum would never have planted slavery there. (Tremendous applause among the Democratic friends (!) of England.) As to the extension of slavery, there was beautiful Minnesota, with a garland of flowers on her head and a free constitution in her hand, she knocked at the door of the confederacy and our Republicans would not let her in. Oregon travelled across the mountains and plains and met the same cruel fate at their hands; in the first instance Indians voted in the framing of the State Constitution; in the second, there was an objectionable clause in the constitution so our advocates of free territory wouldn't admit 'em.

This negro was a very profitable creature, formerly only profitable to the planter, but at the present time he helps the planter to raise cotton and sugar, and helps my friend here to get elected!

They want to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and they pass through it and swarm on the eaves of the capital, and does any of them offer a bill to abolish it? They want to reinstate the Missouri Compromise, and my friend always accompanies this with a story of the cows; but does any of them offer a bill to reinstate it? I tell you this Missouri Compromise is all sophistry, &c., &c.

Mr. HOBART is a good speaker, his voice is sharp, and he knows how to make up what he lacks in logic and principles, by subterfuge and humor. His allusions, if they did not convince, never failed to produce a laugh, and his arguments were accompanied with at least the fervor of excited delivery.

The time being up, Gov. RANDALL advanced. He took up each proposition of HOBART'S, and the moment he held it up it was astonishing how transparent it became. He showed that the expenditures of his administration had been accumulated in honestly paying Democratic debts—he proved that the State tax-s had been reduced $200,000, and that the State was out of debt, a condition it had not been in for several years. He dispelled the beautiful illusion of pin money with a breath, and showed that extra pay had been appropriated for extra services required by the State. The remaining half hour was a complete triumph.

Mr. RANDALL appeared for the short time that was allowed him like a different speaker from the first. The calm statements of the first effort were abandoned for torrent of eloquent satire and scathing rebuke. He dealt blow after blow upon the rhetorical fabric of his adversary, and, when he held up the truth of the financial condition of the State a long and continued burst of applause greeted him from every part of the house.

We speak the opinion of all when we say the discussion had only one tendency and that to inspire renewed respect for the man whose record was clear, and who boldly stood forth on strength of a pure motive and an honorable course and invited inspection. At the conclusion of the debate, three hearty cheers were given for RANDALL.

[Original.]

TO CARL SCHURZ.

Labor on, thou noble man,
And may thy giant efforts, with success
Be crowned. Well hast thou earn'd
The sacred tribute of a people's love.
The foes of freedom dare'd to raise their voice
And wantonly assert, that having been
Refused the higher office, the principles
Would not abide the test. Thank Heav'n
They were deceived—thy acts have prov'd
Thee Patriot. That man who loves
His adopted country better than himself, is worthy
Of the highest place. We would lay aside
The narrow bounds of country and of race
And elevate the man, who proves himself
Most worthy, and best qualified to fill
The post of Honor. Let the course be
Onward. Let duty be thy guiding star;
And having prov'd thyself a faithful steward,
Thou shalt to higher trusts be raised.

ANON.

Winfield Smith for Senator.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The above name is freely mentioned as a candidate for the State Senate, from the Sixth District. This would be decidedly a very strong nomination; in fact no better one could be made. Mr. S. is a very active and prominent Republican, with much influence in this city, and he could rally to his support the young and enthusiastic element of the party, who would not leave a stone untumed to secure his election. Mr. S. is also very popular among the Germans of our city, whose language he speaks very fluently; from this quarter he could look for a strong support. Milwaukee could have no abler representative in the Senate. Mr. S. is one of the leading members of the Milwaukee Bar, and as a lawyer stands high in this community. The candidate for this office should be a gentleman from the city who is extensively known to all, as one well qualified for the position.

The Democracy are split in this District, having made two distinct nominations. The towns would not unite with the city, therefore they made a separate nomination for themselves and resolved to support the same; the city is equally as determined to support Mr. TAYLOR, their nominee; consequently we can elect our candidate, provided we nominate our best man, who should be selected from the city, where the battle will be fought. The city is entitled to the representative this time and we are glad to see a gentleman of so well known ability and talent as WINFIELD SMITH brought forward for this position.—Doubtless many measures of importance to Milwaukee will come up before the Legislature this winter, and it is very essential that an able debater should be on hand to meet any argument that may come up concerning our city, and such is WINFIELD SMITH, who is considered one of the ablest advocates of the Milwaukee Bar. Let him be nominated.

Madison Engine Co. No. 2 at the State Fair.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has just been called to a communication in the Milwaukee SENTINEL of the 15th inst., signed by a committee of Engine Company No. 4 of that city, censuring Madison No. 2, for competing as a second class machine at the late State Fair. The committee say that Madison No. 2 "first entered their machine as a first class engine, and competed for a first class prize, which they obtained, and on the second day entered their machine as a second class one, competed for a prize as such, and got it." This is set forth in positive terms; the conduct of the company styled "unfair and urgentlemanly," and meriting the "marked disapprobation" of the aforesaid Milwaukee company. That they knowingly misrepresent the classification of Madison No. 2, or know not whereof they speak, a plain statement of facts will show.

At the State Fair trial there were three engines entered as first class—one from Racine and two from Janesville—Fond du Lac No. 3 and Madison No. 2, entering in the second class; but in order to place the classification of engines beyond cavil, and prevent such grumbling as the above, a measurement was instituted, and Madison No. 2 proved to be 9 1-8 inch cylinder—*precisely* the same size of Milwaukee No. 4.

As our machine exceeded by a small fraction the standard of second class engines, we were placed on the list as first class, but as this would leave only one machine in the second class, it was proposed and approved by the judges, that Madison No. 2, and Fond du Lac No. 3 should compete as second class, being nearest in measurement, only varying 1 1-6 of an inch, and to 36 men. That it would be unjust to compel us to work against first class machines, all unprejudiced firemen will at once admit, and we submit whether the judges, who were experienced firemen, could have acted otherwise than as they did.

At the Milwaukee Fire Department trial, Madison No. 2 was again entered as second class, but rejected on the ground that all machines measuring over nine inches should play as first class. To this decision no objection was made on our part, but a measurement of machines, claiming to be second class, was demanded, when it was found that every machine on the ground was over nine inches, and consequently first class. This was a poser not easily got over. The judges then determined to allow Milwaukee Nos. 3, 4, and 7, and Madison No. 2, to come in as second class, which was amended by adding Janesville No. 1, entered and worked the previous day in the Fair Grounds as first class. All of this is well known and understood by Messrs. FILLMORE, SCHULTZ, and GOODRICH.

Now, if you have any fault to find, why not direct it at the Janesville company, as the capacity of their machine is greater than ours. If the Janesville company had carried off the prize, there might have been just cause of complaint; but it is certainly babyish for your company to commence whimpering at this late day, when discretion ought to have dictated a dignified silence. It is to be presumed that if your company, working one hundred men to our sixty-five, (with a machine precisely the same size) had won the prize it would have been all right: but while disclaiming any intention of playing against Milwaukee No. 4, we were determined to clear the Janesville company, and in so doing, had to wipe out all in the same class.

Judging from the disparity of members that worked Milwaukee No. 4 and Madison No 2, we can only attribute our unfortunate success to the superiority of the machine.—Still, as Babcock said to the foreman of No. 6, last year—"Bless your soul, I wouldn't call my machine better than yours for the world, only we put in a *little* more water—come and drink!"

As an act of justice, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* is asked to make room for the above communication.

Respectfully,
G. F. C. MEMHARD,
Foreman No. 2.

DISCUSSION ON SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. W. MARTIN will reply to the address of Dr. DOUGLAS on Spiritualism, at Good Templar's Hall, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Dr. DOUGLAS has promised to be present, and if there, an opportunity will be given him to reply. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

LECTURE BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER.—Mr. CHEEVER will lecture this evening at Albany Hall on "English Freedom and Conservatism in the days of Lord ERSKINE."

The lecture will be fine, and the young men of Milwaukee are particularly requested to be present.

☞ Those desiring Cards, Circulars, Posters, Fly Bills, or any description of Printing, will find it to their advantage to call at the SENTINEL JOB ROOMS and leave their orders.

Our facilities for Job Printing are UNEQUALLED in the city, and our PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED so low that every Business Man can avail himself of the benefits of Printer's Ink, at a very small cost.

Those wishing to SAVE MONEY, and have their orders quickly and neatly executed, will not fail to GIVE US A CALL!

ANOTHER BOY BITTEN BY A DOG.—Thursday as a young lad, eight years old, son of J. W. McNAIL, late City Missionary, corner of Fourth & Wells streets, was passing up Spring street to school, a vicious dog owned by a German named Risch, corner of Fifth and Spring sts., rushed upon him, inflicting severe wounds in and about the hips. It is said the dog was set upon the boy by children in the yard. Now it is passing strange that some means cannot be devised by which our children can be protected from the assaults of our dog population. It is but a few weeks since a child of Jonathan Taylor died from the effects of an attack of one of these useless bipeds, and yet no more attention is paid by our city government to the abating of the nuisance than though such a thing as a dog did not exist in our city. We suggest that every man would do well to take the matter in hand and rid the city of its dog population at once.—*Free Democrat.*

RACE AT THE COLD SPRING TRIS P. M.—There is to be a race at the Cold Spring Course this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for a purse of $250, mile heats, the best three in five.—"Little Flea" and BIGELOW'S celebrated horse "Arlington" are entered for the contest. The four mile race will not take place, in consequence of an accident to the race horse "Kitty Miles," and in order that all parties may be satisfied, the proprietor of the Cold Spring offers the above purse.

AS WE PASSED through Jackson street yesterday, about the dinner hour, we passed an open window leading into a basement and heard the following short dialogue:

Shrill voice—"BRIDGET have you pounded the steak?"

Bridget—"No ma'am: sure I got it at Mister CRUMBY'S."

Shrill voice—"Oh! well, never mind pounding it then!"

DR. CHEEVER.—REV. DR. CHEEVER, of New York, may be expected to preach on the subject of *Slavery*, in the Spring Street Congregational Church, on Sabbath evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

HOUSES IN FOURTH WARD.—J. S. FILLMORE has a good large convenient house, on Sycamore St., near 5th St. to rent cheap—good cistern and well.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The hour of the afternoon service in this church has been changed from four to *three* o'clock.

STOUGHTON, Oct. 18, '59.

J. T. PERKINS, ESQ., MILWAUKEE:

Dear Sir:—The *Portable Gas Lamp* I bought of you last Spring is *just the thing*. After six months trial, I am fully satisfied that where introduced, it will supersede all other lamps. My wife has become attached to it, and would not part with it on any terms, except it was replaced by another of the same kind. It is the *clearest* and *cheapest* light we have ever used, and it is managed with the least trouble. Just the thing for the country. Truly yours,
H. H. GILES.

oct14185dly

A "LIFE FOR A LIFE," bound in one neat volume, price $1. "HARRY LEE, or Hope for the Poor," a new and splendid tale. For sale at No. 25, Wisconsin street.

oct14185dly W. E. TUNIS & CO.

FOURTH WARD ASSEMBLY CAUCUS.

A MEETING of the Republican Electors of the Fourth Ward will be held at Menomonee Hotel, on this Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Assembly, and to elect three Delegates to the Senatorial Convention of the Sixth Senatorial District.

S. PETTIBONE,
JOHN H. TESCH,
CHAS. H. WILLIAMS,
Ward Committee.

SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Sixth Senate District will be held at the Niagara House in the Fifth Ward, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, and organize the District for the November election. Each Town and Ward in the District is requested to send three Delegates to the Convention.

BY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 15, 1859.

Wauwatosa and Greenfield.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Republican Electors of the Wauwatosa and Greenfield Assembly District, will meet at the Honey Creek School House, in the town of Greenfield, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Assembly to be supported at the coming election.

E. C. SAGE,
L. D. MARKT,
oct18d5t District Committee.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The extension of the above Railway to Sarnia, and the completion of the New Line between Port Huron and Detroit, on the 1st of November next, will form a continuous Road under one Management from Detroit, (Michigan), to Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, (Maine), thus establishing a new First Class Route between the Western and New England States.

The connection formed at Detroit with the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, will enable Freight to be sent through from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, with but one transhipment, as the completion of the Great Victoria Bridge at Montreal, before the close of Navigation, will prevent any interruption to the traffic.

At Portland the Grand Trunk connects with the Railroads leading into Boston, also with a First Class Line of Powerful Steamboats which leave Portland and Boston every night.

The Magnificent Vessels forming the Line of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, run between Quebec and Liverpool in Summer, and between Portland and Liverpool during Winter, waiting the arrival of the Connecting Trains of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers and Freight booked through and put on board free of expense.

At Sarnia (opposite Port Huron), the Company have built extensive Freight Warehouses, and on and after the 15th instant, will be prepared to receive Flour and other Rolling Freight intended to go Eastward by Railway, and store the same, for a reasonable time, Free of Charge.

An Elevator of large capacity is in course of erection at Sarnia, and will shortly be ready for receiving grain.

For further information apply to

JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, Chicago, Illinois.
H. BAILEY, General Manager, Montreal, C. E.
M. PENNINGTON,
Freight Manager, Montreal, C. E.
General Offices, Montreal, & E. 15th October, 1859.
oct21l204d1mo

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER myself as for the negotiation of Notes Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,
In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo10i206d1t1stpp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14i85d3t-d1f-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

☞ TO MERCHANTS.—Advertise in the *Republican*, Gravesville, Calumet Co., J. N. STONE Editor and Proprietor. aug10i61y1t

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my6i346d6m1stpp

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1859

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Waukesha.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Walworth.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LOUIS P. HARVEY, of Rock.
FOR TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, of Trempeleau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE, of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
GYSBERT VAN STEENWYK, of Columbia.
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HANS C. HEG, of Racine.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
JOSIAH L. PICKARD, of Grant.

Ho! for the Campaign!

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL
For only Twenty-Five Cents!

CHEAPER TO CLUBS!

We propose to furnish THE WEEKLY SENTINEL from the 12th inst. to the 15th of November, (or two months,) on the following very liberal terms:

One Copy for	25c
Ten Copies, to one address	$2.30
Twenty Copies, to one address	4.00
Fifty Copies, to one address	9.00
One Hundred Copies, to one address	17.00

We hope our friends throughout the State will take hold a t once and see that THE SENTINEL is placed in the hands of EVERY VOTER! Fifty or a hundred copies will not cost much. Let every true Republican take an interest in this matter and see that his locality is well supplied with THE SENTINEL for the Campaign.

☞ Address
JEREMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Milwaukee Sentinel.

Personal Abuse a Democratic Weapon.

If there is a disinterested and dispassionate spectator of the present canvass going on in Wisconsin, that spectator must have noted one peculiarity. He must be sensible that the villification and vituperation usually inseparable from a political struggle, have in this case been confined to a certain few, who, sensible of their own deficiency in numerical strength, have endeavored to make up for the deficiency in exertion. It would be a fruitless task to expose the unscrupulous motives of these unprincipled men were it not that there are always a few who are credulous enough to believe the most astounding assertions when they coincide with a preconceived prejudice—and that an extended circulation of them oftentimes gives them a force which they never have so long as the authors are known. The slanders which have been promulgated against the Republican Governor and candidate, are of the most unmitigated character—so broad and blackguard in sentiment and construction, that any contradiction of them by Republicans is not deemed necessary. But it is a matter of some interest to know where they originate—and when we commence with the Madison *Patriot*, we do not even ask the public to believe our assertion, but to take its own words. In that journal of the 6th inst., the following personal abuse of RANDALL occurs:

"He is without business or reputation in his profession: without moral character, and without pecuniary or personal responsibility. He has never contributed anything to the support of the State, for he has never accumulated anything upon which to p y taxes. He has lived the life of a common loafer and begged and borrowed his daily subsistence, squandering the earnings of occasional application in the most grovelling and debasing gratifications.

"The best days of his life have been spent in the grog-shops of his village, playing cards for the drinks and entertaining depraved audiences with obscene stories, interlarded with disgusting profanity; a blackguard by instinct and association, and a gambler by habitual use; a corrupting example to the youth who have had the weakness to follow him; and a warning to those who have had the sense to profit by it, of the degradation to which a young man of fair genius and good education may be reduced by low associations and habits of life."

We think we have here the fountain head of all the disgraceful abuse and enmity which has been circulating in certain Democratic quarters. Abuse and villainous epithet which partakes of the nature of drunken execration and is so glaringly opposed to the better instincts of refined Democrats that they are compelled to repudiate them even at a political risk. The Waukesha *Democrat* thus speaks of the above characteristic emanation:

We regret the publication of the above, because it is untrue; and we protest now, as we did two years ago, against such scandalous libels upon his private character. They do no good anywhere, and in this county, where their falsity is known, if persisted in, we fear may work Mr. Hobart more injury than benefit.

The opposition to RANDALL has all along been kept burning by no other fuel than personal abuse. The paucity of political or State objections has been made up by personal invective and a sorry mis-representation of private character and life, and when we consider that these things emanate from a sheet whose fulminations are a disgrace to the community which tolerate them and whose fabrications in any other than a political circle would never be countenanced by ordinary intelligence, it provokes a feeling of commiseration for the party whose resources are confined to so wretched a storehouse.

The highest ambition of a demagogue is to kindle zeal into animosity—to reap the reward of fidelity through the superior violence of his own mouthing. Argument is met with libel. Eloquence with Billingsgate, and politeness with scandal.

It ought to be sufficient praise of Gov. RANDALL to say that the villifications which have made him their subject have principally emanated from the Madison *Patriot*.

A Sensible View.

The Richmond *Whig* and Baltimore *Patriot* seem disposed to do justice to Governor SEWARD and the Republican party. While the Doughface presses in the Northern States are clamoring against Gov. SEWARD's "irrepressible conflict," these Southern papers frankly admit that there is no ground whatever for this partizan outcry. The *Patriot* has been publishing a series of articles designed to show that Republican principles are not at war with the South, and that there is no reason why the Southern Opposition can not unite with them without any sacrifice of principle on their part, or demanding any on the part of the Republicans. After disposing of several objections that have been urged against such a union, the *Patriot* thus refers to a charge against Gov. SEWARD, to which we have referred:

"But it will be said, there is the irrepressible conflict doctrine of the Republicans as enounced by Gov. Seward. But that gentleman interpolated no such doctrine into the creed of the Republican party, and even if he had attempted to do so, he had no power to bind the action of the party to any such sentiment. All that he said on this subject in his Rochester speech, was simply to *state a historical fact, that in all ages of the world there had been going on such a conflict between forced and free labor*, and his conclusion was, that it would continue to go on, even in this country, until one or the other should triumph. *Every dispassionate reader of history or observer of temporary events must admit the truth of this statement.* But while this is true, neither Mr. Seward nor the Republican party, any more than the American party, proposes to administer the government in order to accelerate the irrepressible conflict, in the interests of free labor. So that there is in reality no difference of opinion between the Americans and Republicans on a mere abstract statement drawn from an attentive consideration of the philosophy of history."

Going to Turn Out.

We learn from a gentleman who is pretty well posted in such matters, that many persons who hardly ever vote at any except the Presidential election, say that they will turn out at the coming election and give Gov. Randall a rousing vote. Come out fellow-citizens, and let us give an *emphatic* majority. No half-way business now.—*Columbus Democrat*.

That's the talk. Give a full vote in the "rural districts," and the "country is safe." When such States as PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA and MINNESOTA, give triumphant majorities for FREEDOM, it would be a shame indeed if WISCONSIN failed to do her duty. Remember, friends, that every vote cast for the Republican ticket, is a "protest" against *Slavery extension*, and a declaration in favor of FREEDOM, EQUAL RIGHTS, HOME INDUSTRY and WESTERN INTERESTS!

What the South Has Had.

During the period which has elapsed since the organization of the Government, Southern men and Slaveholders have had by far the largest share of all the offices of honor and profit.

The Presidency has been held by Southern men and Slaveholders over forty-eight years, and by Northern men less than twenty-five years.

The Presidency of the Senate has been held since 1809 by Southern men and Slaveholders, except for three or four sessions by Northern men.

The Speakership of the House has been filled by Southern men and Slaveholders forty-five years, and by Northern men but twenty-five.

The Supreme Court is now, and for many years has been, so constituted that a majority of the Judges, including the Chief Justice, are Slaveholders.

The Secretaryship of State has been filled by Southern men and Slaveholders forty years; by Northern men but twenty-eight years.

The Attorney-Generalship has been filled by Southern men and Slaveholders forty-two years, and by Northern men but twenty-six years.

The Secretaryship of the Navy has been held by Southern men and Slaveholders fourteen out of the last sixteen years.

This list might be indefinitely prolonged through all the departments and all the subordinate officers of Government. Everywhere the Southern men and Slaveholders have had the lion's share. Nor is this the only way in which they have monopolized a disproportionate share of power. Under nearly every Administration since 1829, (except two years of TAYLOR,) the Northern men holding office have been subservient and willing tools of the Slaveholding Party, and have aided to carry out whatever policy it dictated.

Were the two sections of the country equally balanced, this would be unjust enough.—But it is infinitely more so, when it is considered that the North, thus deprived of power, is the section whose interests are chiefly to be legislated upon and adjudicated, the section contributing by far the largest portion of the public revenue, and containing by far the largest portion of the population, intelligence, wealth and enterprise of the Union.—*Albany Journal*.

EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of the Racine City District have, with great unanimity, re-nominated Mr. WALDO P. LYON for the Assembly. Mr. LYON was the Speaker of the last House, and won the good opinions of all parties by the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties. Our friends at Racine have done well in putting him up for re-election.

The Republicans of Kenosha County have nominated GEORGE BENNETT, as their candidate for State Senator. Mr. BENNETT is one of the "pioneers" of Wisconsin, is a gentleman of high character and much intelligence, and has had much experience in Legislative duties. He will make an honest, able and influential Senator.

A DEMOCRATIC DIRGE.—The New York *Herald* of Monday morning says, that "the Democratic party—the late all-powerful national Democratic party—has, we apprehend, finished its career. The recent Northern elections, from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, all tell the same story of its demoralized and shaking condition. We presume that New York and New Jersey will sing the same music in November, and that thus the opposition will be found in the substantial occupation of every northern State this side of the Rocky Mountains."

THE TURF.—A trotting match took place over the Eclipse Course, L. I., on Monday, between Brown Dick and George M. Patchen—mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Brown Dick won, taking three straight heats. Time, 2:28, 2:25 1-4, 2:28. Brown Dick's owner challenges any horse in the world, except Flora Temple, for $5,000. Previous to the trot, Mr. S. WHELPY drove Mr. BONNER's team, Lantern and Lady Woodruff, around the course in 2:31 1-2, and wanted to wager a large amount that he could drive them in 2:30.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD.—The Rochester *Union* says the suit of Mrs. WILLIAM H. PERKINS against the New York Central Railroad Company terminated in the Circuit Court on Saturday evening in a verdict of $5,000 damages to Mrs. PERKINS for the death of her husband—that being the largest sum allowed by the statute to be awarded in such a case. Mr. PERKINS was riding on a free pass at the time of the accident which caused his death.

NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The triennial parade of the New York Fire Department took place on Monday. There were about 120 companies in the procession, numbering from 6,000 to 7,000 men, and accompanied by over 50 bands of music. The procession was about three miles and a half in length, and occupied over an hour and a half in passing any given point.

A BAR OF GOLD.—The largest bar of gold ever brought to this country, was received on Monday by the American Exchange Bank of New York, from California, by the steamship *Star of the West*. It weighed 2,227 ounces, was 12 inches long, 5 1-2 inches deep, 4 inches wide, and worth $41,326. It has been sold for shipment to England.

THE CARPENTER AND BEAN MEETING.—Last Saturday evening the discussion between Mr. Carpenter, editor of the Madison *Patriot*, and Senator Bean from Dane County, was listened to by a very enthusiastic audience and the hall was crowded.

There was very little said to satisfy the mind by the Democratic side, most of Mr. Carpenter's time being engrossed in relating incidents in his own life, and dealing out filthy jokes and coarse personalities against Mr. Bean and the Republican State ticket; coming out particularly severe against Mr. Hastings, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer.

The impudence of the statements and brazen charges backed by low slang and obscene epithets, brought in-table epithets upon the head of poor Pump; convicting himself of having an eye to spoils, and leaving his character blackened still more by his own admissions.

Mr. Bean's course was manly, dignified and high-minded. He presented in his person and speech the very counterpart of his vituperative opponent: annihilating every charge, vermination and sophistry with which Pump sought to bewilder the audience.

We cannot give the entire report of the meeting, for the speaking lasted for four or five hours; but we have endeavored to present the main points on all sides.

The prevailing sentiment seems to be that Carpenter got "scooped," and that he is no match for Mr. Bean, except in blackguardism and insolence, in which departments Pump was the only contestant.

In view of Mr. Carpenter's having helped to force so many Democrats to the other side, it would be no more than fair for the Republican State Central Committee to bear Pump's expenses.—*Waupaca Spirit*.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.—Rock River Bank vs. Sherwood. Argued by Rockwell for the appellant, and by Carpenter for respondent.

No. 21 and 28, 2d circuit, submitted on cases and briefs.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—State ex rel. Edgar vs. Supervisors. Submitted on printed argument by respondent.

Wiggins vs. Silverthorn. Argued by Sleeper for respondent.

Bahman vs. Johnson. Submitted on printed case and brief.

Dye vs. Montague. Argued by Johnson, Harris & Rollin for appellant.

The cases from the 1st circuit having been disposed of, those from the 2d circuit will be taken up on Tuesday next on peremptory call.—*Madison Journal*.

LATELY it was stated that a Mr. Black, of Newport, Pa., had died in consequence of an incision made by a rooster with his spurs, in the arteries of the hand, and that he imitated previous to his death the flapping and crowing of a rooster. The statement was generally doubted, but the Harrisburg Gazette is assured of its truth by a gentleman who was present at the death scene.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Appointments of the Wisconsin M. E. Conference.

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT.

W. G. MILLER, P. E.

Milwaukee, Spring Street—J M Walker.
" Summerfield—F Cook.
" Asbury—A C Manwell.
Waukesha—D Hale, E Bassett.
New Berlin—J E Baker.
Waukesha—A C Hamilton.
Palmyra—R M Beech, N Swift, supply.
Concord—J W Lyman, L P Mouthrop.
Whitewater—F Robinson.
Watertown—N J Aplin.
Oconomowoc—T Wilcox.
Neosho and Hustisford—J C Dana.
Hartford—W D Ames.
Newberg and Barton—J Van Voris.
Port Washington—W F Stowe.
Mequon—T M Ross.
Garrett Biblical Institute—H Bannister.
Lawrence University—S C Thomas, Agent.
C Wilkerap and S A Steenson, Missionaries to Norway.

RACINE DISTRICT.

C. P. PELSBURY, P. E.

Racine—P S Bennett.
" —Welsh Mission, J Jones.
" —Nor. Miss., E Peterson.
Oak Creek—S Watts.
Kenosha—P E Pease.
Pleasant Prairie—D W Couch.
Bristol—S L Leonard.
Sylvania—S F. Grant.
Waterford—E S Grumley.
East Troy—R P Bancroft.
Geneva—L Salsbury.
Linn and Bloomfield—J H Hazletine.
Elkhorn and North Geneva—T White.
Delavan—C Spencer.
Sharon and Allen's Grove—H Hersey, S Smith.
Whitewater and Hart Prairie, Nor. Miss.—O B Kandom.
Hart Prairie—J B Graham.
Cibbets—J K Sheldon.

JANESVILLE DISTRICT.

D. STANDISH, PRESIDING ELDER.

Janesville—H C Tilton.
Beloit—W Lattin.
Emerald Grove—D O Jones.
Otters Corners—I S Eldridge.
Cambridge—
Monroe—L Hallock.
Fort Atkinson—H W Frink.
Lake Mills—T Potter.
Cambridge, Nor. Miss—O Helland.
Stoughton and Edgerton—J Hood, one to be supplied
Union—R Blackburn.
Evansville and Decatur—J I Poole.
Footville—G H Fox.
Spring Valley—P Curtiss.
Shopiere—W Averill.
Seminary Grove—To be supplied.
A Colleader, Agent of the American Colonization Society.
Evansville Seminary—G A Smith, Professor.
Evansville Seminary—J I Foote, Agent.
Jefferson—D P Odell.

BEAVER DAM DISTRICT.

A. BOSWORTH, P. E.

Beaver Dam—I M Bothy.
Fall River and Columbus—W Sturgis, one to be supplied.
Waterloo—J W Olmstead.
Sun Prairie—T Gelwicks.
Door Creek—E Palmer.
Portland—J D Requa.
Lowell—G S Allen.
Juneau—W Spell.
Burnside—S W Pond.
Fox Lake—G Chester.
Brandon—I. Holmes.
Marlestane—W M Anderson.
Princeton—A A Harrison.
Kingston—S S Lang.
Dartford—I Searles.
Wyocena—W Teal.
Randolph—J Whitney.
Cambria—Welsh Miss., W R Jones.

FOND DU LAC DISTRICT.

J. ANDERSON, P. E.

Fond du Lac, Main Street—T O Hollister.
" " Amel Street—H Coleman.
Byron—L N Wheeler.
Empire—J C Robbins.
Auburn—W Ferguson.
Green Bush—S V B Shepherd.
Cascade—A A Cross.
Sheboygan Falls—H B Crandall.
Sheboygan—R S Hayward.
Liberty Prairie—W Willard.
Omro—W Bowbotham.
Eureka—To be supplied.
Berlin—J T Woodhead.
Ripon—W Morse.
Rosendale—C D Tracey.
Lancaster—A A Reed.
Waupun—N Green.
Mayville—J Bolton.
Horicon—
Eldorado, Welsh Miss.,—To be supplied.

APPLETON DISTRICT.

J. H. JENNE, PRESIDING ELDER.

Applet n—M Hinshaugh, W H Sampson, suspended.
Menasha—To be supplied.
Neenah—To be supplied.
Vinland—W McEachane.
Winneconne—J C Suffren.
Oshkosh—H Requa.
Brandt—J Halsted.
Brotherton and Clifton—A Griswold.
Manitowoc and Two Rivers—C C Symes.
Gibson and Stable Grove—A C Squier.
Greenville—E M Chase.
New London and Hortonville—W T Colbourn.
Oneida, Ind. Miss.—H Lewis.
Depere—L E Eldridge.
Green Bay—R C Parsons.
Oconto—T Peers.
Kewaunee—Col Fairbanks.
Lawrence University—L L Knox, Professor.

STEVENS POINT DISTRICT.

A. L. BROWN, PRESIDING ELDER.

Stevens Point—To be supplied.
Mosinee—W G Ramerott.
Wausau—U D Cook.
Plover—G W Slater.
Bancroft—H Orvis.
Grand Rapids—C Smith.
Almond—A C Eder.
Winneconne and Mount Morris—R Moffit, C Baldock.
Shawano—J Clark.
Crystal Lake—E F Bashey, R A Fairbairn.
Weyauwega—A H Annis.
Waupaca—C G Lathrop.
Amherst—J Witte.
Ridgeland—A S Tompkins.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

W S Miller, Edward Cook, D. D.,
S C Thomas, I M Leeby,
P S Bennett.

The West Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1859-60, made the following appointments for the La Crosse District:

T C Golden, P E.—La Crosse, T C Clendening; Salem, John Medd; Burns, Isaac E Springer; Mendora, Thomas Mason; Bristol, W A Chambers; Black River Falls, W Hawe; Alma, J Holt, one to be supplied; Sparta, J W Milton; Angelo, J Brown; Portland, D Melndoe; Tomah, W M Osborne; Ridgeville, to be supplied; Onalaska, O G Cooley; New Lisbon, B W Smith; Galesville University, S Fellows, Principal of the Preparatory and Normal Department, and member of the Sparta Quarterly Conference.

The Watertown *Democrat* records a very agreeable social gathering which took place at the residence of Rev. A. C. HUNTLEY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, just previous to his removal to another locality. It says:

The Rev. Mr. Huntley leaves our city with the best wishes of the entire community.—Having been eminently successful in his ministerial labors, while among us he has gathered around him a large number of warm personal friends, and has justly merited the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant." We part with him with deep regret, hoping, however, that our loss may prove his gain.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS AT CHICAGO.—There were $18,500 subscribed in three days, by the worshippers at St. Paul's Church in Chicago, to free it from debt, and $2,500 has been raised since, making in all $21,000, which covers the debt. There now remains only a small funded debt, payable some eight or ten years hence. The Society have tendered an invitation to Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, of Roxbury, Mass., to become their pastor, on a salary of $3,000.

The second Universalist Society in Chicago, have called Rev. J. H. Tuttle, of Rochester, N. Y., to be their pastor, on a salary of $3,000.

Rev. T. N. Morrison, of Jacksonville, has been called to Christ Church, Chicago.

Rev. Wm. Fulton, of Piermont, Ohio, has taken up his residence in Chicago, and is now the rector of the Ascension Church.

This week there are three important meetings in Chicago, as follows: 1st, The Tract Convention Tuesday, the 18th of October, to consider the propriety of printing anti-slavery tracts, &c. 2d, The American Missionary Association, annual meeting, Wednesday, Oct. 18, in First Congregational Church. Sermon by Dr. George B. Cheever of New York. 3d, A Christian Anti-Slavery Convention, on Thursday evening, Oct. 20.

MEETING OF GERMANS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Last evening, a meeting of Germans in favor of enforcing the laws for the observance of the Sabbath, was held at the Cooper Institute. Gustav Schawb Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Rev. John C. Gulden, Rev. Dr. Adams, and Dr. Schaff. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the observance of Sunday; and, as Germans protesting against the perversion of Sunday of rest and devotion into one of noisy excitement and dissipation, and requesting the American people not to charge the fault of many upon the whole people and of Germany; that in the Sabbath laws of this country they saw nothing that conflicted with the cherished principle of civil and religious liberty.—The meeting soon after adjourned.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 18th.*

IN HEAVEN there are no prayers, but all praises. I am apt to think that there can not be a clearer nor a greater argument of a man's right to heaven and ripeness for heaven, than this—being much in the work of heaven here on earth. There is no grace but love, and no duty but thankfulness, that goes with us to heaven.

MANY SAINTS have had their hearts warmed and heated by sitting near other saint's fires, by eyeing and dwelling upon other saint's graces. When men's graces shine as Moses' face did—when their lives, as one speaks of Joseph's life, is a very heaven, sparkling with variety of virtues as with so many bright stars—ah! how are others stirred up to glorify God, and cry out, "These are christians indeed: these are an honor to their God, a crown to their Christ, and a credit to their gospel."

PRAYER and praise are the lungs of a Christain; by the one he draws in a happy life from Heaven, and by the other he breathes it back again to him who gave it. Thus do the virtues of religion circulate. They come from God in a principle and return to him in an offering. He teaches the believer both to receive his gifts and to own that he does so.

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.—The *British Standard* publishes the following letter from Mr. R. H. Craig, dated Armagh, Sept. 16:

"Our great open air service on Wednesday last, was signally favored of God by the weather. In the midst of wet days we had a most delightful, sunny, bright, and beautiful day. The trains from Dublin, Belfast, Newry, Dungannon, and all intermediate stations poured in their hundreds until 5000 arrived by this means at the field. All Armagh seemed to be moved, and poured fourth her citizens from her gates to swell the gathering, which assembled in a large field near the railway station. Oh, it was a scene long to be remembered. Ministers and visitors from Scotland, England, and all parts of Ireland and America. I have not time to relate all that transpired. It was a blessed meeting.—The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and his son, Ernest Noel, Esq., held distinguished places. The Rev. Mr. Moore, of Ballymena, and the Rev. Mr. Gillies, of Eud, were most effective in their addresses. The chairman, Dr Lynn, would not let me leave the platform to go among the stricken ones in the field for a long time, as he feared my services would be required; but minister after minister arrived—so great was the pressure that they could not get forward at the right time—and I was only required to engage in prayer toward the close.

"I met with many ministers that I had not seen for many years from the three kingdoms. A great number were visited by conviction, I found afterward at the close of the meeting, as I went out on the field, cases after cases of persons stricken down and crying for mercy, whom I was privileged to visit and comfort.

A STRIKING SCENE.—The first of the profligates that were reclaimed at the open air service held three weeks ago was among the anxious doing them good, and on seeing me coming forward she sprang to her feet and took me by the hand and exclaimed, "You were the kind minister that led me to Jesus, and God bless you:" and so excited she became that I had to calm her feelings, and some of the spectators were offended because an abandoned female, notorious in Armagh, should exhibit such feelings, but her heart was overflowing with gratitude. The most gratifying testimonies have been given by her master and mistress—for she has gone to service—respecting her conduct.

A wonderful scene last night at Mr. Addey's mill, near Armagh. I went out there to preach, the night was wet, and I felt as if it would be wrong to go, being under cold, and few people could be expected. However, I went in company with Mr. Birch, and after engaging in singing, and reading, and prayer, oh, such a scene! I could not attempt to preach, but had to turn the meeting into a prayer-meeting. Upward of twenty were stricken, and nineteen professed to have found peace. I left at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, having been seven hours, and several were under deep conviction then, and a large number of the meeting remained. It was 3 o'clock before I got home. I am going out again this evening to follow up the impressions. No minister there but myself, but assisted by some good praying men. Mr. M'Adam, one of my deacons, was there and helped. The meeting was a short way beyond his house, on the Moy road. In haste, yours most most faithfully and respectfully,

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE. R. H. CRAIG."

SUCCESSFUL SALE OF PEWS.—The sale of pews in the Rev. Dr. Bachus' new church in Baltimore, took place on Wednesday of last week, and was very successful. There was the large st attendance ever known on such an occasion in that city. The fifth pew of the middle aisle was reserved for the pastor, and two others were not to be bid for, the committee having set them apart for the family of their late associate, Mr. George Brown. The fourteen best pews were valued at $1,000 each, and the remainder at proportionate amounts down to $250. The highest premium paid was $1,000, and the whole amount of premiums over $15,000. The entire sale the first night amounted to about $60,000; since which time others have been taken, raising the aggregate to near $70,000. This, with the liberal bequest of Mr. Brown, puts the church out of debt. Well done.—*Presbyterian*.

CLERGYMAN WANTED.—A parish, fourteen miles inland from the lake, says the Chicago *Church Record*, are in want of a good pastor. It has a new church, out of debt, with $400 to build on a parsonage. Place healthy, and at terminus of a railroad. Salary $600 or $600. Address Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Church Book Depository, 98 Franklin st., Chicago.

☞ BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—The Press of the country has been particularly loud in the praise of the Bitters. Among the many notices, we offer the following to an impartial public:

"Boerhave's Holland Bitters are a invaluable remedy in all cases of dyspepsia. They impart a strong healthy tone to the stomach, and are the best renovators of the system generally."—*Chicago Bulletin*.

"Dyspepsia, Headache and Indigestion, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters one hour before each meal."—*Balt. Sun*.

"Boerhave's Holland Bitters for Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, consequent upon a disordered stomach and liver.—This article is very favorably known throughout the West, and is regularly prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians."—*Phila. Ledger*.

"There can be no better remedy for Indigestion, Heartburn and Loss of Appetite than Boerhave's Holland Bitters."—*Michigan Register*.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRYFESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. oct1241w

Groceries and Provisions.

IMPORTED WINES & GROCERIES!
J. W. LEDYARD,
161 EAST WATER STREET,
DEALER IN FIRST QUALITY FAMILY GROCERIES
Offers to the Trade
HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES,
AND ALL WHO DESIRE
GENUINE ARTICLES!

TEAS—GREEN AND BLACK; SOUCHONG, English Breakfast, Oolongs, Imperial Hyson, Young Hyson, &c., &c., in chests, half-chests and quantities to suit.
SEGARS—N. Y. Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, Dried and Powdered Sugars.
COFFEE—Old Mocha and Government Java; Laguayra, Santos and Rio.
WINES—Brandies, Sherries, Ports, Hock, &c.; very old and high grades, in original packages, demijohns, and bottled.
CHAMPAGNES—Moet and Chandons; Great Seal; Fleur de Bouzy, Piper's Heidsieck, Mum's, &c., and Verzenay's and other choice brands.
LIQUORS—Brandies, Rums, Gin, Whisky, Arrack; also Curacao Maraschino, in original packages, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
SEGARS—A variety of choice brands.
London Porter; Scotch, English, and American Ales.
Choice Butter, Cheese, Hams, Lard, Olive Oils, &c. &c.
☞ All goods warranted and delivered in any part of the city, and at the different Railroad depots free of charge. oct17

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 83 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer to cash or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.
Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. ap26'59-55tf

I. D. ALLCOTT. A. B. ALLCOTT.
ALLCOTT BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
22 Chestnut Street,
MILWAUKEE.
Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge
dec14h30d1y

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,
Wholesale & Retail,
Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.
OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:
Manila Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Tarred Hemp Houseline,
Manilla Houseline,
Spun Yarn,
Bath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Spike Point,
Paint, Oils, &c., &c.,
And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Aug18h30d1y

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Two Yarn Manilla, suitable for Bailing and Binding purposes. Also Single Manilla Twine. CHASE & CO.
L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,
No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block,
RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—
FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,
BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,
And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices. One Counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug23d30d1y

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,
119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York markets, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West.
Je22s30d2ly.

PICKLES.—GHERKINS, AND ASSORTED, in prime order, for sale by
EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water St.

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET,
Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at the usual prices, advance on all goods sent to him for sale, and sell at public or private sale. sep21

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Land Agents and Money Brokers,
19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.
WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.
☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.
N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.
B. WILLIAMS. W. M. RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. jan1 d1tf

For Sale or Rent.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
THE OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE Railroad Office, corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, I will rent until the 1st of May next. The best location in the city. CALEB WALL.
oct7

TO LET CHEAP.
TWO BRICK STORES, ONE CORner of Main and Mason streets, and the other adjoining on Mason street.
Also, two rooms and rooms for Offices, in same building. Enquire of subscribers, on the premises.
J. & G. ADAMS.
September 1st.

ALCOHOL STILLS FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE two Copper Alcohol Stills, one with a capacity of forty gallons per hour, and the other thirty-five. They are in good repair and are all in complete working order.
They will be sold very cheap for cash or good approvable endorsed paper, and have been personally inspected is desirable. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to DARIUS GOULD, Cooper Smith's Co.
9 State street, Rochester, N. Y.,
oct20d60d1tf

FOR SALE.
LOT 13, BLOCK 76, FRONTING ON Jackson Street, 7th Ward, City of Milwaukee. Terms liberal. Address ALFRED A. MOTT, 64 Front Street, New York City.
jul21d30dtf

FOR SALE,
TWO OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK HOUSES,
In the Block of Nine Houses,
JACKSON ST., NEAR DIVISION.
These Houses are three stories high, and have fine stone cellars. There are
NINE ROOMS IN EACH HOUSE,
And a good supply of Pantries and Closets, and all well finished, in modern style. The parlors are finished with Stuffed cornices and centerpieces, and marble mantles. There is also
A GOOD BRICK STABLE,
AND A FILTERING CISTERN ON EACH LOT, and everything in the best condition. Apply at my office corner of East Water and Huron, or address me through the Post Office. Price $4,000; terms easy.
ap25d195d1tf ADAM GRANT.

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CITY CASH STORE.
Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Tailors' trimmings at very low prices for Cash.
JAMES A. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
193 East Water St., Martin's Block,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Sep'1 d1m6d1y

CCIV.
204
EAST WATER ST.,
EVERY VARIETY OF
CLOTHING!!
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS.
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NEXT DOOR TO A. B. VAN COTT'S.
sep16d27d30d1m

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
Ready-Made Clothing!
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
—AT—
SWAFFIELD'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM!
196 EAST WATER STREET.
New Fall and Winter Clothing!
SELLING AT COST FOR CASH!
☞ NO HUMBUG, BUT FACTS. ☜
Call and See for Yourselves!
AND SAVE 30 PER CENT.
Buy your Goods at his Store,
196 EAST WATER STREET.
may9 d129d1y

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

Fall--136 East Water Street--1859.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE DAILY RECEIVING direct from the manufacturers, additions to their stock, and with
Goods of their own Manufacture,
Keep it the most full and complete in the market. We sell our prices uniformly at the bottom of the market, and will always when we give an offer, that we have the facilities, as well as the disposition to present and who will give us a trial.
In our stock may be found at all times every description of
COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,
HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES, &c.,
TRUNK TRIMMINGS,
PATENT AND ENAMELLED LEATHERS,
ENAMELLED CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS, LACES, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SADDLES AND BRIDLES,
All styles of Harness, Collars, Blankets, Whips, Bells, Terrets, Nuts and Trays for the Race.
All the above and many goods not mentioned we offer of many styles and qualities, and always at the lowest prices in the West.
Milwaukee, 136 East Water Street.
Jel3d19d1awly GEO. DYER & CO.

REMOVAL.
BARNES BROTHERS,
Coach & Harness Manufacturers'
GENERAL SUPPLY STORE,
148 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
WHERE CAN BE FOUND ONE OF the largest and best assorted stocks of
COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,
In the West.
☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
148 East Water Street.
nov23d45d1y

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
I HAVE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY which I want to exchange for Dry Goods, or any other description of Goods:
First—Improved Farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin; twenty-five acres under fence and in cultivation; a log cabin, such as would be considered in this country, twenty-five years ago; a good stream of water running thro' the entire farm; 40 acres of timber. A large settlement surrounds the said farm.
Second—I have that large brown house, opposite Post Office on W. Water st., which contains about twenty-five rooms and rents for about one thousand dollars.
Third—I have two horses, one perfectly sound, kind and gentle; the other is one what foundered; but take the pair together and they make a good team for family use. Also, one set harness, one carriage, buggy, wagon, sleigh, two set harness, two side saddles, two mens' saddles, three bridles, whip, &c., &c.
Fourth—I have three hundred acres of school land in Marquette County, Wis., which land has been selected. all the other school lands. Now, all the above property I will exchange for Dry Goods, &c., or for any good city property. The said property is free from all incumbrances. CALEB WALL,
City Land Office.

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Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!

What is it? How Cured?

Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, and posterior nares, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste.

The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal infections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple *Sugar Pill*, taken two or three times per day, promptly cures the milder cases; cures cases at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

Price, with full directions,

FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do, in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and book, $5.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.

No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by J. N. ALCOTT. d&wsow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing a inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Its and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions o fbottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

Je15s1g0w&twly.

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,

R. T. SEELEY, M. D.

aug16s1d&wly1r

THE PUBLIC BLESSING WHICH IS now so universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. oct15s52d1w&wly

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WHITE BEAR TRANSFERRED!

Large Sales & Small Profits.

A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF

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FOR SALE,

At Wholesale and Retail,

—BY—

J. A. BENEDICT,

AT THE OLD STAND,

152 EAST WATER ST.,

Now the

SIGN OF THE WHITE BEAR.

HAVING ADDED TO MY EXTENSIVE Stock, (purchased this Fall of Eastern Manufacturers) the complete stock of H. S. BARNUM, who was formerly proprietor of the

White Bear Hat Store,

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am prepared to offer unrivalled inducements to all purchasing in this market.

Hats, Caps and Furs made to Order

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

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152 EAST WATER ST., MILWAUKEE.

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CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER STREETS

JOHN S. HARRIS, President.

J. H. SKIDMORE, Cashier. mar18s987dly

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—OF—

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MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT, IN SUMS OF one pound and upward, payable in all the principal towns of Germany, France, England, Ireland and Scotland.

COLLECTIONS made at all available parts of the country.

GOLD, SILVER and UNCURRENT MONEY bought and sold.

SHORT FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER discounted at fair rates, and constantly wanted.

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CONTINENTAL BANK, New York.

D. CUMMINS, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia

jy24dly

CALDWELL & CO.,

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SAINT PAUL, - - - - MINNESOTA.

WILL ATTEND TO PAYMENT OF Taxes, Loaning of Money, &c., on commission. Collections remitted on day of payment less current Rate of Exchange on New York. Refer to State Bank Albany Bank, Phenix Insurance Co., Ludington & Co., Sexton Brothers & Co., and the business men Milwaukee generally. sep11s491dly

Pork and Beef Packers.

LAYTON & PLANINKTON,

Pork and Beef Packers,

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

MILWAUKEE.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, FROM our own packing, at lowest market price,

HEAVY MESS PORK,
LIGHT MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
BEEF HAMS,
LARD, by bbl.
TALLOW, by bbl.

LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

EDWARD RODDIS,

WEST WATER STREET, HAS CONstantly in store, for sale—

Mess Pork:
Mess Beef
Leaf Lard, in bbls and half bbls;
Bacon, Green and Smoked:
Smoked Sugar Cured Hams;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;
Soap, Candles, Tallow, &c., &c

dly

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

JUST FROM SMOKE HOUSE, A FINE lot of sugar-cured hams and dried beef; for sale by jan10 LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

Refrigerators! Refrigerators!!

MASSER'S PATENT ICE CREAM Freezers! Water Coolers! Ice Pitchers! A great variety of the above articles just received and for sale at low prices, at 156 East Water street.

jel1 BLAIR & PERSONS, Agent of the Manufacturers.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7.00
do do do six months	4.00
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do do do per week	15
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Payable to L. SCOVILLE, City Circulator.

DAILY, by mail, per annum	7.00
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do three months	1.00
WEEKLY, per annum	1.50
do six months	1.00
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CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum ... 5.00
do do five do do do ... 6.00
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Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel Milwaukee, Wis.

A BEAUTIFUL HYMN.

"HOLY GEORGE HERBERT" might have written this remarkable poem, which is, however, a lady's contribution to the N. Y. *Observer*:

Jesus! the ladder of my faith
Rests on the jasper walls of Heaven;
And through the veiling clouds I catch
Faint visions of the mystic Seven!

The glory of the rainbowed throne
Illumes those clouds like lambent flame;
As once, on earth, Thy love divine
Burned thro' the robes of human shame.

Thou art the same, O gracious Lord!
The same dear Christ that thou wert then;
And all the praises angels sing
Delight Thee less than prayers of men.

We have no tears thou wilt not dry;
We have no wounds Thou wilt not heal;
No sorrows pierce our human hearts
That Thou, dear Savior! dost not feel.

Thy pity, like the dew, distills;
And Thy compassion, like the light,
Our every morning overfills,
And crowns with stars our every night.

Let not the world's rude conflict drown
The charmed music of thy voice,
That calls all weary ones to rest,
And bids all mourning souls rejoice!

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Progress of Repairs—The Steamer to Sail for Portland on the 20th inst—Coming to New York.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 30, '59.

After numerous conflicting reports about the *Great Eastern's* movements, it is at last understood that she will leave Holyhead for Portland, Maine, about Oct. 20th, as before advertised. The directors, at a meeting last evening, succeeded in reconciling the widely diverse opinions and actions which have so long menaced the interests of the Company, to this extent—that they will keep faith with the public, and send the ship to Portland, as agreed. They will afterwards send her to New York, without doubt and show her as long as it will pay. Whoever has seen this wonder of the world will congratulate the New Yorkers that she is soon to be at their very doors. She can go over the bar when light, but will probably lie in the East River, near Port Morris, which is perhaps, as convenient to the mass of people as if she were in the harbor. While the ship has been lying near Weymouth, rather out of the way place, an average of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven persons have visited her daily.—She would doubtless attract as many in New York for at least a month, which would yield some forty to fifty thousand dollars. The curious, *i. e.*, everybody, for one hundred and fifty miles around, could visit New York; *do the Great Eastern*, and return home in a day. No doubt the railway companies will get up cheap excursions as they do to Paris here, to their own and the public's advantage.

A report has been circulated that the *Great Eastern* is, or would be, chartered by Government to carry troops to China. I unofficially informed that no such arrangement had been seriously contemplated.

It is also stated in several of the morning papers that a suit has been commenced between Mr. Scott Russell and the company, to ascertain who is to pay the damages caused by the late explosion. No such suit has been undertaken, and the Company have at last decided that it would be folly to commence one. Besides the facts elicited in the late trial, showing that Mr. Russell was not responsible, there are others which settle the question. Mr. Russell was a guest on board; at least, the letter, upon the authority of which he acted, was as straightforward an invitation as I have ever read, though it was not absolutely formal. Again, the Company had gone through forms at the Custom House, in clearing the vessel, which render Mr. Russell's responsibility impossible.

The trial trip is to occur on or about the 8th of October; the vessel will run perhaps about 800 miles to sea, and back to Holyhead. It is decided that there will be no passengers on board. A few engineering and other guests of the Directors and builders, together with the officers and crew, will constitute the whole ship's company. It will be, therefore, strictly a trial trip, and its conduct and results will neither be interfered with nor misrepresented by the miscellaneous crowd, which succeeded in coming aboard at the Nore.

Mr. Scott Russell and his son, Mr. N. S. Russell, will go to America in the *Great Eastern*, and will spend some time in examining our ship-yards and machine shops.

I regret to say that Mr. Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, is dangerously ill. It is feared that he will follow his compeer Brunel. TUBAL CAIN.

THE OLDEST MEDICAL PRACTICE is that of the family. Long before doctors or even priests were known as practitioners, the male or female head of the family applied those roots, herbs or other restoratives, which experience had sanctioned, for the relief of such sickness as appeared among its members.—Then, for a long succession of generations, the offices of priest and physician were united in the same person, and he who offered prayers for the benefit of the soul likewise administered for the good of the body. In the farther division of labor by the advance of society, doctors at length became invested with the business of attendance upon the sick. Yet all this time the original and natural protectors of the sick, the heads of the family, did not relinquish their claims nor cease to provide for the restoration and recovery of its disabled members. Time out of mind it has been the habit of our mothers and grandmothers to provide themselves with such herbs tradition or use have considered beneficial, and to administer them upon all supposed needful occasions. Most of us will remember, not without some inward qualms, the frequent taking of boneset and catnip, or mint and comfrey, wherewith, in days long gone, our mothers corrected the small ills of childhood, and some of us may taste the castor oil then on occasions so freely applied.

In later years various devices have been invented, with a view of enabling parents more conveniently and successfully to administer to a family. But none of these became by any means popular until the advent of the comparatively new system of Homeopathy. This system, discarding at once the bleeding, blistering, and entire revulsive means so long in vogue, and administering all medicines in the form of tasteless sugar pills or powders, rendered it easy to give medicines without danger, if not with relief, and soon its boxes and books for domestic practice were in very general use.

But, however plausible in theory, these boxes and books were found not to be without difficulty in practice. According to the the usual forms of Homeopathy, but a single remedy could be used but once, and each for only a limited number of symptoms occurring in each disease, so in order to meet the apparent wants of a family, some forty or sixty medicines were required; and to explain the use of these a volume of 500 or 600 pages was necessary, and often twenty, and even forty remedies were mentioned for the cure of each disease, or even simple ailment. The inquirer consequently found himself bewildered in the multiplicity of remedies and symptoms, and ultimately either gave up in despair, or more commonly took some one or more remedies at hazard. Yet some persons, having a taste for this kind of investigation, have long used, and with some considerable advantage, this form of medicine.

Some few years ago Dr. Humphreys, then Professor of Theory and Practice at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, instituted a series of experiments with a view of devising a shorter and simpler way of curing with Homeopathic medicines. Discarding the old notions of the school, he sought, by a combination of the more tried and approved remedies, to form a specific for each particular disease or ailment. His experiments resulted in the discovery of a Law of Combination, through he was enabled to prepare specifics for all the simpler and more common forms of disease. Thus he has specifics for fevers, headaches, dysentery, dyspepsia, piles, catarrah, fever and ague, and other similar daily occurring affections. These he throws together in a small chest, and accompanies them with a concise little manual of directions for administering the medicines, and a short sketch and symptoms of the disease treated. Nothing can be simpler than his entire system; and if we can believe even a small part of the testimony given in their favor, by those who use them, no medicines can be more efficacious. Indeed, the Professor contends, with apparent sincerity and earnestness, that his combinations possess curative power beyond those of the simplest, even under the best possible system of administration. There is force in this, for we know that combinations of old school medicines are far more efficient as curative agents than the simple remedies; and it is surprising that the Homeopathists had not long ago availed themselves of the apparently simple expedient adopted by Prof. Humphreys.

Prof. H., however, has peculiar facilities, from his extensive practice and intimate acquaintance with every phase of Homeopathic practice and literature, for carrying out his new system of specifics, and he has brought to his aid a mind well cultivated and intensely devoted to the success of his favorite system. It is impossible to say what results may follow the well-directed and intensified efforts of a single energetic mind devoted to one object. But, even in a limited space of time, Humphrey's Specifics have become almost household words, and are fast shaping the views and practice of large numbers of our people. The practice of medicine seems thus likely to return to its more primitive channels, and the father or mother again to be invested with the care of the sick. Pride of success and economy both plead urgently for the restoration of the ancient practice, and so successful has it proved that those who have adopted it will not be likely to relinquish it. Should the use of these specifics become universal, or even general, it will restrict the duty of the practitioner to fewer cases and those of a more grave and surgical character; and while it will diminish their number, it will also tend to elevate the standard of qualifications among practitioners. Meantime much sickness will be prevented, and the general health and happiness of our race proportionally promoted.

After saying thus much generally of the specifics of Prof. Humphreys, we will say that we have found them, by use in our own family, all that he claims them to be, and unqualifiedly recommend them to general use and favor.—*Watertown Reformer.*

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ECLECTIC AND ELECTICAN PHYSIcian and Surgeon, has taken rooms in the Prescott House, on Market street, where he will attend to all calls in his profession. He uses all kinds of instrumentation in connection with his electricity, which will remove all chronic and acute disorders. Such as nervous, rheumatic or diseases of the lungs, or any other disease, he will not charge for advice, please call and consult him. jy2s717d3m.

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FORMERLY UNITED STATES HOTEL, Corner of Main and Third streets, La Crosse, Wisconsin. A First Class House. Rates $2 per day. This House was recently purchased by the present proprietors, HARRINGTON AND PERKINS, through out; is the largest and most convenient to the Rail Road Depot.

☞ A Splendid Omnibus belonging to the House, will carry Guests to and from the Cars and Boats, free of charge. H. HARRINGTON & SONS.

La Crosse, August 30th, 1859. aug13s563d3mo

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS, Repository on Spring Street, between 2d and 3d St., has on hand a large Stock of Carriages, Eastern and home manufactory. Also, Spokes, Hubbs, Bent Poles, Shafts, Felloes, Bows, &c., which he will sell on reasonable Terms. Persons wanting to obtain any of the above articles will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing at the shortest notice. aug1 JOHN OGDEN.

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C. F. LARIGO'S COUNTING ROOMS, for the practice of DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING, No. 40 Wisconsin street. Strangers and Business Men are informed that a few days' practice in these rooms is worth months of study elsewhere. call for Circulars. je7s732d1y

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GOVERNOR VALVES,

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MOTION OF STEAM ENGINES,

WARRANTED THE MOST PERFECT Governor of Steam Power in the world, and the all really great inventions, the most simple. Manufactured by Judson & Snow, at Rochester, N. Y., Salem Building, Water St. Depot.

☞ Shop Rights for sale.

CAUTION TO INFRINGERS.

Patent issued in the United States, Nov. 5th, 1859. Reissued, Jan. 4th, 1854. Second Patent, March 4th, 1851. Patented in Great Britain and the Canadas, June 6th 1851.

This improvement consists in making regulating valves to open with a rapidly increasing ratio of opening, by increasing the width of the opening made in the valve—the accelerating the opening motion of the ordinary valves in use—or by combining increased width of opening, with accelerated valve motion. My patent valves and Governors are so arranged as to give the resistance to the piston's motion, or restard of the engine, the power to open the valves just to exact degree of resistance necessary to counteract that resistance; and from the aperture, by the reduction of the equal amounts of resistance, notwithstanding that the speed of the engine increases or decreases in its effects.

Therefore, when the action of valves combined with governors, as heretofore used. And as this effect can be produced by many different mechanical devices, (apparently not similar, but really indentical with my improvement,) by which infringers have imposed upon the public, I therefore caution and request all persons interested, to examine carefully all alleged improvements in valves or governors, to see if the application of this truth or principle, first discovered and applied by me, is not used in their arrangements;—and thereby prevent a fraud upon the purchaser and inventor, both of which are of frequent occurrence, their publication and prevalence. H. H. BRIGHTMAN, Agent, Milwaukee.

oct12s84d1y

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONER of the Wisconsin State Prison, hereby gives notice that he will receive sealed proposals at his office, at the Prison, in the village of Waupun, up to Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following supplies for the use of the Prison for the year 1860:

150 Barrels Good Mess Pork.
200 Barrels Good Mess Beef.
300 Sacks Good Merchantable, Fine Wheat Flour, each sack containing 196 pounds.
50 Sacks Good Sound Corn Meal, 100 pounds each.
1000 Yards of Hard Maple Fire Wood, to be made from Body Timber.

At the day and hour aforesaid, the Proposals will be opened, the bids publicly declared, and contracts awarded to the lowest approved bidders. Two sureties will be required on each contract, and the names must accompany the proposals. Said supplies to be furnished within the Prison Yard, at such times and in such quantities as the Commissioner may require, except the fire wood, which must be delivered before the 1st of April, 1860. Payment to be made quarterly, on the 1st of April, 1st of July, 1st of October, 1860, and 1st of January, 1861.

The word "Proposals" must be written on envelope of bids.

State Prison Com. Office, Waupun, Oct. 8th, 1859.

EDW. D. MACGRAW, State Prison Com'r.

oct17s75d21d

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, which renders the handsomest seams required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *our rent and board.*

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ A. T. FRENCH, Agent, Main st., Milwaukee.

jy16s527—1y2sp

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THE

Code of Procedure

—OF THE—

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

As Passed by the Legislature in 1856,

AND AMENDED IN 1857-58-59,

WITH APPENDIX CONTAINING THE rules of the supreme and Circuit Courts, the time of holding the terms of Court in the various Circuits, and of the U. S. District Court; also.

A New and Complete Index.

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Price - - - - - - - $1.50.

STRICKLAND & CO.,

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The New American Cyclopedia.

THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THIS truly great and National Work, has just been received, and is now ready to deliver to subscribers at 131 East Water street, by the agents.

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WE HAVE REMOVED OUR STORE from No. 245 East Water street, on Market Square, to

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aug27 NOONAN & McNAB.

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ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL,

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

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☞ Office on mail York corner of Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16s226d1y

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Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawn or unsawn, to suit customers,

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Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold Here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

☞ Large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give us a call. We will sell at the lowest prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and most desirable kinds of Coal now in the market; being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, having prepared to sell as low as anybody.

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aug26s3d1y

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We would say that we have the largest Stock in the State, and our prices will be found as low as any competition.

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jy23s566d1y N. FAXON.

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Brushes, and Artist's Colors,

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Prices ranging from $6,00 to $55,00.

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sep6d1y

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In any shape desired, and dealers in all kinds of

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In large or small quantities, constantly on hand.—A large assortment of

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KEROSENE OIL,

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Grateful for patronage already received, the subscribers hope for its continuance, and such an increase as the

BEST OF GOODS,

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H. W. GOODRICH. S. S. JOHNSON.

Milwaukee, June 1859. Je9s355d1y

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE assortment of polished steel shovels and Tongs, Shovel and Tong Stands, Coal Hods, Blower Stands, brass and Iron Fenders, Fenders and Wire, Common Wire, and Gothic Fenders, Soap-Stone Griddles, Cake-turners, Carver Forkers, and many other articles, to which we invite the attention of all.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and the travelling to Waukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the West. The assortment is the largest and most numerous, and quality of the goods, at the lowest rates which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, and test your confidence, and we will endeavour to please you, both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place, CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED.

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, October 21st.

Money Matters.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET TO-DAY.—We have the following report of the doings in the New York Money and Stock Market of to-day, by telegraph:

2d board dull and sales rather easier, Gal fell ⅜, Pan ⅜, M grd ⅜, C & R I ⅜, N Y C ⅜. Hart pfd ⅜; G & C 43⅜; T & C 67; Pan 1,28⅜; M S grd 16⅜; C & R I 63⅝; M S 33⅜; M C 48⅜; N Y C 83⅜; Harlem pfd 36⅜; Pac Mail 71⅜. Other stocks were without much change.

Money matters very great ease to-day, holders are free, lenders 5@6 per ct. on call; prime 1st class paper done 6@7. The quantity offering is less than at any other time during the week.

The City of Washington carries out $750,000. Little doing in exchange; rates steady. 1,10@1,10¾.

BETTER FEELING IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.—What the Cincinnati *Gazette* says of financial matters in the Queen City, is equally applicable just now to this locality:

While there is a continued demand for money the applications are neither so numerous or pressing, as they have been for a week past. Business classes, in view of the general closeness reported, are shaping their business so as to be independent, as far as possible, of bank accommodations, and besides, there are indications of an improvement in the supply of currency, so that altogether matters are looking better.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE IN CHICAGO.—The *Press & Times* of yesterday contains the following announcement of another heavy failure in Chicago, being the third or fourth that has occurred there within a few weeks:

Messrs. Ferris & Balcom, lumber manufacturers and dealers of this city, have made an assignment. The liabilities are reported from $150,000 to $200,000. They were the largest lumber manufacturers in this city, having investments in mills, &c., to the amount of $400,000. Their mills are located on Oconto River, in Green Bay, and they are said to be the most extensive in that region.

Commercial.

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain to-day are as follows:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
By M&Mis RR	901	20,228	1,352	308	1,205	260
By MeMin RR	520	1,067	151	....	410	....
By M & W RR	246	10,252	....	....	....	....
By M&Ner RR	61	6,193	....	....	....	....
By & Chi RR	100	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	2,151	31,935	1,503	308	1,705	260

Shipments.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
To Buffalo	2,858	12,125	....	....	....	....
To Chicago	....	48,000	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	1,207	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	4,265	60,925	....	....	....	....

The wheat market to-day was in a state approaching excitement. Buyers were out early, and took all they could find at an advance of 2 cents. In the forenoon the ruling prices were as follows: 92@93c for Extra Spring; 89c for Club on the track; 90@91c delivered; 85@86c for No. 1 on the track, the inside quotation for lots at the upper depots; 82½@83c for No. 2. The New York report strengthened the market, and in the afternoon No. went freely at the lowest depots at 86c, indicating another advance of 1c on that grade. Late in the day there was not much done, both buyers and sellers apparently "holding off." Sales in the aggregate are about 50,000 bus, including one of 10,000 bushels, for delivery next week. There was considerable activity in flour and prices at least 10@15c higher. Sales of some 1,200 bbls were reported at $4,25@4,50 for ordinary to choice country, and $4,75@5,00 for City Spring Extra. No change, and not much done in other articles.

CHICAGO, October 20th.—Receipts: 4,737 bbls flour, 61,602 bus wheat, 4,110 bus corn, 10,281 bus oats, 1,907 bus barley.

The *Press & Tribune* thus sums up the transactions in the market:

At the opening buyers paid 82c to 84c for No 2 Spring, and 86c for No 1, but on change holders became firmer, and the market closed brisk, and 86c was paid for the great bulk of the transactions, took place. At the close, 87½c was paid for lots of No 1 to fill out cargoes, and a straight lot of 17,000 bus No 2 brought 86c here on board. In the afternoon there was less competition among operators, but the market closed steadily at the ruling figures on change. The day's transactions foot up about 190,000 bushels, at $1.00 to $1.01 for No 1 red; 85c to 86c for No 2 Spring; 87½c to 87½c for No 1 Spring; 80c to 86c for No 2 Spring; and 77c to 79c for rejected—all in store. The flour market also shared in the excitement, and under an increased shipping demand prices advanced 12½c to 25c bbl. The transactions foot up larger than any other day this season—about 5,000 barrels—at $5,00 to $5,50 for white Winter; $4,50 to 4,75 for fair to choice red Winter; $3,00 to 4,00 for low grade Spring extras; $4,10 to 4,50 for common to choice Spring extras; and $3,50 for Spring superfine. At the close the stock was light and the market firm. Corn was in better request, and for old the market was firmer, while for new an advance of 2 to 3c was paid—sales of No 1 being made at 39 to 40c all-rail and in store, and 36c on track; new was sold at 35 to 36c ₿ bushel on track; and 37c for car on track. Oats advanced ½ to 1c, with sales of about 17,000 bushels, at 32 to 32½c for Canal afloat, and 30½ to 31c in store. Rye scarce and firm, with sales at 51 to 51c in store, and 53 to 54c on track. Barley quiet and steady—No 1 selling at 56c in store, and choice at 60c on track.

Rates of freight were rather easier to-day to Oswego, and steady to Buffalo. The engagements were as follows: wheat to O-wego, 10c; wheat to Buffalo, 6c; wheat to Ogdensburgh, 11½c; corn to Ogdensburgh, 11c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Receipts: 998 bbls flour, 277 bbls whiskey, 3,467 bus corn, 1,924 bus wheat, 1,411 bus oats, 2,221 bus barley.

The *Gazette* says:

At New York to-day, flour and wheat were better with a good demand. Of the former, 6,000 bbls superfine western sold for export. This information caused more firmness in our market for flour, but prices were not higher, more than about 5c on the low grade. Superfine sold at $4 85@4 15, and fair to choice extras at $4 35 to $5 30. Wheat, under continued light receipts, advanced 1@2c per bus, with a good demand. Oats sold at 40@42c, leading an active market at 42@43c. It was difficult to sell new corn at anything over 49c.—Rye was mostly held at 82c. Barley dull at 60@66c for prime and 56@60c for low to good Fall. Whiskey declined 1c, closing heavy. There were no transactions in provisions, and the market must be called dull. Mess pork was offered at $14 25, and barrel lard at 10½c, with some disposition on the part of holders of the latter to make a further concession. Bacon is nominal at 8@8½c for shoulder and sides. There was a sale of 3,000 green hams deliverable on the 20th of Nov. at 12c. New mess pork was offered for the same time at $14 25. No change in Groceries.

ALBANY GRAIN MARKET.—The *Statesman* of the 18th, thus reports the Albany grain market:

The sales of wheat, with a fair quantity offering, are 2, 00 bus Canada East at 1,36 and 3,000 bus do on p. t. Rye in the street 56@56c; sales 1,200 bus Canada at 56@56½. Corn in the street in light receipt and saleable at 1,00; sales 4,000 bus western mixed in lots at 1 02. Oats in the street 40@41c; the sales afloat are 25,000 bus at 41½@41½c for Canada two rowed principally; 44@45c for Canada East. Barley in fair supply but dimness of holders restricts sales; for the best samples of Canada West higher prices are obtained than the reported sales of yesterday, and some holders are above the highest quotations paid to-day; the sales of the day are 56,000 bus (including 1,500 bus Canada West sold last evening at 80c) at 76@76c for State four-rowed, 76c for mixed Canada East and 81@c for Canada West.

GRAIN IN STORE HERE.—The following statement shows the amount of grain held in store here by the Western Elevating Company on the 15th instant:

Wheat, Red, bush	84,552
" White, bush	18,800
" Spring, bush	804,897
" Milwaukee Club,	225,450
Total Wheat, bush	646 068
Corn bush	57,005
Oats, bush	94,000
Barley, bush	7,201
Rye, bush	28,102
Total Grain, bush	833,527

There is afloat in the Creek:

Wheat, bush	250,000
Oats, bush	72,000
Total Grain in store and afloat	1,155,527

—*Buffalo Express.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—The New York *Tribune*, of yesterday reports engagements as follows: Flour to Liverpool, 5c; 500 bus grain to Liverpool, 7d in ship's bags; 700 bbls flour to London, 2s 3d; 10,000 bus grain to Glasgow at 8c in ship's bags.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

Friday—7 P. M.

FREIGHTS—Vessels more plenty and rates lower.—Early yesterday the schooner *N. M. Stannard* was chartered to carry wheat to Buffalo at 7c; to-day the schooner *Hurricane* to Buffalo at 6½c, and the *Nicaragua* to Oswego at 10c.

FLOUR—Market active and higher. Sales 50 bbls "Stone Mills" f. o. b. at $5; 800 bbls do (last evening) at $4,75; 100 bbls "R. Jenkins," Spring Extra at $4,50; 150 bbls "Milwaukee River" do at $4,50; 50 bbls "Sauk City" do at $4,50; 75 bbls "Lowell Mills" do at $4,40; 61 bbls "Dartford" do at $4,37½; 30 bbls "Palmyra" do (delivered) at $4,88; 200 bbls "Red Mills" do, 75 bbls "Lake Mills" do, and 100 bbls mixed brands at $4,25; 100 bbls country Winter at $4,75.

WHEAT—Market closes firm at an advance of 2@3c. Sales 2,700 bus Extra Spring at 93c, delivered; 1,800 bus do at 92c; 1,750 bus Club, delivered, at 91c; 850 bus do at 90c; 2,350 bus do, on the track, at 89c; 1,850 bus No. 1, delivered, at 85c; 7,400 bus do, on the track at upper depots, in the morning, at 84c; 4,000 bus do at *lower* depots, in afternoon, at 86c; 4,710 bus do (early) at 85c. 10,000 bus do deliverable all next week, seller's option, at 85c; 5,000 bus, uninspected, by sample, at 85c in store; 700 bus No. 1, on the track at 84½c; 1,900 bus No. 2 at 84c; 850 bus do at 83½c; 2,000 bushels at 83c; 850 bus do at 82½c.

OATS—In store and on track 30@31c; firm.

BARLEY—Inactive. Selling in small quantities at 59@55c.

CORN—70 bus shelled at 70c.

RYE—Quiet at 62c on the track, 64c delivered.

POTATOES—Range from 85@50c.

EGGS—Selling now at 9@10c by the barrel.

BUTTER—Heavy. Firkin 10@12½c; fresh roll and crock 12@14c.

HIDES—Green 5½c; pickled 6@7c; dry salted 11@12c; dry flint 13@14c.

HIGHWINES—Declined another ½ cent. Sales to-day at 28c.

DRESSED HOGS—Arrive in limited numbers and are all by butchers at $4,50@5,00.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R., Oct. 21.—501 bbls flour, 20,228 bus wheat, 308 bus corn, 1,352 bus oats, 1,496 bush barley, 19 bus potatoes, 390 lbs hides, 1,192 lbs butter, 30 cattle, 5 hogs, 77 bbls cranberries, 10,000 lbs rags, 2,110 lbs sundries, 75 bdls brooms.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN R. R., Oct. 21.—246 bbls flour, 10,262 bush wheat, 807 lbs hide, 1 bbl eggs, 18 hogs.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD Oct. 21.—74 623 bus wheat, 928 bbls flour, 161 bus oats, 210 bus barley, 60 bus potatoes, 24 bus grass seed, 2,500 lbs hides, 4,100 lbs sundries, 1,437 ft lumber.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R., Oct. 21.—6,423 bus wheat, 61 bbls flour, 6 hogs, 1,011 lbs hides, 2,520 lbs sundries.

Tide-Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide-water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the 2d week of October in 1858 and 1859 have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley bus.
1858.....	48,400	112,400	62,800	191,300
1859.....	39,300	140 200	245,100	389,200
Decrease. ...	9,100	27,800	272,400	177,900

The aggregates of the receipts of the above article so far for the years 1858 and '59 have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1858	1,374,400	6,225,600	5,653,600	1,158,000
1859.....	360,000	1,715,100	2,379,000	681,000
Decrease...	1,014,400	4,510,500	2,704,600	507,000

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,036,000 bbls flour.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Is better and pretty active; sales 20,000 bbls at 4,75 for superfine state; 4,90@5,00 for extra state; 4,75@4,85 for superfine western; 4,90@5,25 for common to medium extra western; 5,30@5,90 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; common to fair trade brands unchanged. Canadian flour unchanged; sales 400 bbls at 5,00@5,25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in fair request at 3 60@4,20.

WHEAT—The market is decidedly firmer, moderate demand, chiefly for home consumption; sales 24,000 bushels at 1,26 for Chicago spring; 1,30@1,35 for white Canadian; 1,30 for do Ky.

RYE—Buoyant; sales 5,000 bush at 90c.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bus at 77@82½c, the latter price for choice Canadian.

CORN—Scarce and buoyant; sales small parcels at 1,09 @1,01 for Jersey and northern yellow and western mixed mostly held at 1,05.

OATS—Market firmer; 40@40c for State, western and Canadian.

WHISKEY—Market dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls at 25@26c.

PORK—Market heavy and easier; sales 2,000 bbls at 15,00@15,50 for mess; 10,00@10,50 for prime; 13,50 for for prime mess.

BEEF—Continues in sale; sales 200 barrels at 7,00@8,50 for country prime; 9,00@11,00 for do mess; 12,00@13,00 for repacked hams; 15,00@17,00 for Chicago do. Beef Hams in limited request; sales 100 bbls at 22c for extra. Prime mess beef nominal at 17,00@18,00.

CUT MEATS—Scarce and firmly held at 8c for shoulders, and 10½@11c for hams.

LARD—Dull and heavy; sales 250 bbls at 11@11½c.

BUTTER—Scarcely any inquiry.

CHEESE—Steady at 11½@12c for Ohio; 13@20c for State.

RICE—Firm and in fair demand; sales 1,200 bbls at 4,50 for state; and 4 75@5 for extra Mich, Ind and Ohio.

WHEAT—Advanced 1c on a portion of N. Y. receipts, but closed less buoyant; sales 12,000 bus Milwaukee Club at 92@92½c; 12,000 bus Mil Club at 91@92½c; 4,500 bus white Canada at 1,12; 2,000 bus white Mich at 1 15.

CORN—Scarce and firm. No sales; buyers offer 91c. Other grains quiet.

WHISKEY—Firmer. Sales 250 bbls.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer.

LAKE FREIGHTS—9,500 bbls flour, 75,000 bus wheat, 5,000 bus corn, 2,000 bus oats, 1,000 bus barley.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—Receipts: Wheat, 11,000 bbls flour, 6,000 bus corn, 2,000 bus oats.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Per Propeller Cuyahoga—Northern Transportation Co.—O. H. Hale, Agent—Mill. & Miss. R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY—C G Dewey, 7 cks g ware; H B. 5 cases paints; G Frye & Co, 75 kgs nails; D D Olin, 4 hds cheese; H T Prentiss, 1 ex goods; H Bullock, 5 pkgs d fruit; 5 bbls/s barley 24 bxs raisins 2 do chocolate; 6 d Hats, 150 do Wools; Wm Ivison & Co, 1 bdl Buffalo robes; 4 do ponchos; Hall & Co, 1 bdl do; 1 bdl do; 1 bdl do;